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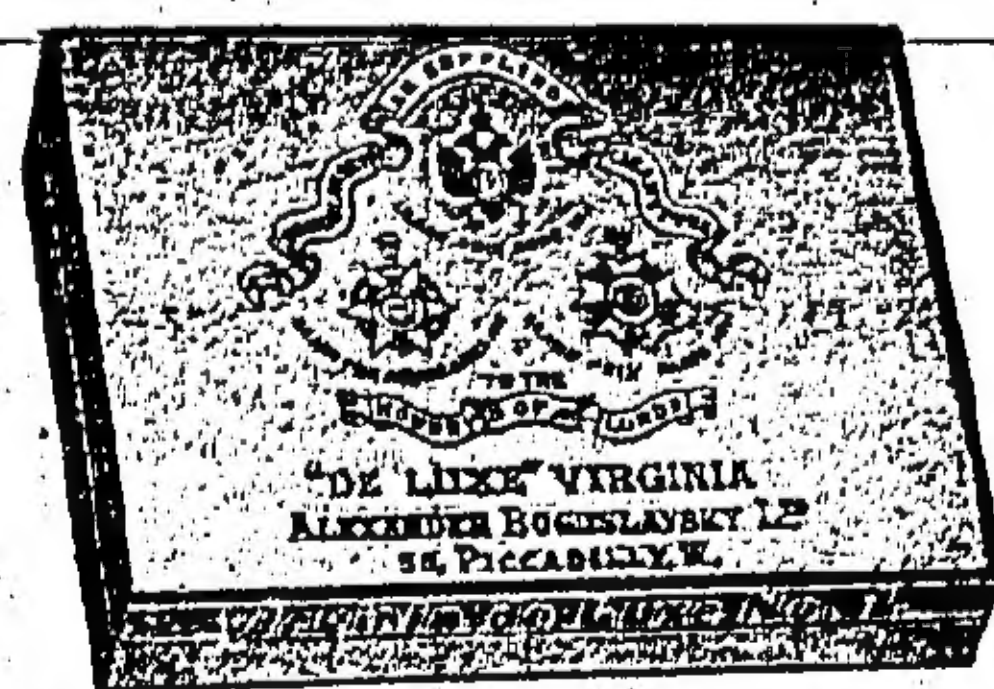
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BRITISH CHILDREN OUTCLASSED BY CHINESE AND PORTUGUESE.

INTERESTING ADDRESS AT KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

The Director of Education, at the prize-giving of Kowloon British School, yesterday afternoon, took occasion to criticise adversely the work of British children as compared with Chinese and Portuguese children—even in English subjects. He also urged parents not to be tempted by small present financial gains for their children but to keep them at school longer that they might have a better chance in the world.

Before Mr. Irving spoke, the Headmaster (Mr. J. E. Nightingale) presented an interesting report, the children gave a short entertainment, including an excellent gymnastic display, and Mrs. Irving presented the prizes. She was afterwards presented, in turn, with a beautiful bouquet and the children brought the proceedings to a close, by cheering everybody with great vigour.

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION BRITISH AND OTHER SCHOOLS COMPARED.

The Director of Education said:—If I had only to congratulate the school on its obvious strong points I should have a very easy task; it would also be a needless one, for these things you know or can see for yourselves. I wish to address you for a few minutes on a point of considerable importance regarding the school—the objects and the curriculum of the senior classes. I feel that some explanation is due to you of the exact meaning of the successes which the children have obtained at the recent University examinations. On the face of them, they show that the school has progressed in the last twelve months. The prizes for the examinations in 1919 and 1920 are:—

	1919	1920
Matriculation	0	1
Senior Local	2	5
Junior Local	7	11

HONGKONG'S HIGH-WATER MARK?

So far, so good. But lately I heard a lady speak of the Senior Local Examination as if it was the hall-mark of education in Hongkong, or at any rate, as if it was about the best result that Hongkong can produce. Such an impression, if it were widely held, would be nothing less than disastrous. I therefore, propose to analyse the results obtained by the pupils at the examination. The University Matriculation Examination differs from the Senior Local Examination in that, for the Matriculation, the candidate must pass both in English and in Mathematics, and this is not necessary in the Senior Local Examination which is, therefore, an altogether inferior examination. Lumping the results of the Matriculation and Senior and Junior Locals together, I have taken the marks gained in each subject of the groups, English and Mathematics, and arranged them in the following way: Where the mark is 80 per cent. or over I have called it "Very good"; 60 per cent. and over, "good"; 40 per cent. and over, "fair"; 33 to 38 per cent., "poor"; under 33 per cent. (which is a failure), "bad." I have thus obtained the following results:—

English: Very good 17 papers; good, 24; fair, 26; poor, 8; bad, 6.

A TEST ESSAY.

These figures seem not unsatisfactory but, for the purposes of comparison I have just had an essay written by the junior local class here and by a good school for Chinese boys and at a school for Chinese and Portuguese girls. The same essay was written with preparation in each case and the results were marked by an independent judge. Here are his conclusions:—

SUBJECT MATTER.—Chinese boys, very good; Chinese and Portuguese girls, very good; Kowloon School, good but brief.

WRITING AND SPELLING.—Chinese boys, good; Chinese and Portuguese girls, good; Kowloon School, poor.

COMPOSITION.—Chinese boys, good; Chinese and Portuguese girls, good; Kowloon School, very fair.

Thus, under this test, Kowloon School fails to hold its own in comparison, notably in handwriting. In weighing these results, it has to be remembered that the Kowloon pupils are two or three years younger than the pupils with whom they were compared but, on the other hand, the Chinese are taking the examination in a foreign language and the Chinese concerned did not begin to learn English until they were 12 or 13 years of age and have to keep up their knowledge of Chinese while studying English. They work very hard indeed.

MISERABLE FIGURES.—The second group of subjects I took was mathematics. The results for Kowloon School are:—Very good, nil; good, 1 (arithmetic 62 per cent.); fair, 6; poor, 10; bad, 19. These are miserable figures. As Virgil said to Dante, "Let us not speak of them but look, and pass on."

Please do not misunderstand me. I am not finding fault. The school has many inherent difficulties; many not of its own making. Of the 20 pupils whose marks I have been considering only six are classed as old pupils, the rest have been at the school less than two years. Sometimes, too, a boy will go home for a year and drop all his work during that time. But this I must say with the utmost emphasis. I do hope parents will not suppose that the boys or girls who have passed the Senior Local are bearing away the fruits of a secondary education. That does not follow at all. The pupils who have passed the Senior Local may be said to have had an elementary education and no more. This is a very low standard for us to reach.

AN APPEAL TO PARENTS.

I would urge and entreat parents not to take their children away from school when they have passed the Senior Local but to keep them on for at least another year.—(Applause.) The standard, the school should aim at should be the Matriculation examination—and, with honours. I know of good middle schools at home where boys of ordinary capacity take the school-leaving certificate at the age of 17, and they do not think their education is completed then. They stay on another year and try to get distinctions in subjects in which they got a pass before, and then for another year to get a scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge, or some other University. We should make our Matriculation with honours our standard and even that will be none too high a standard for a boy to pass if he wishes to compete with the product of home public schools or even the best output of local schools like Queen's College or the Diocesan Boys School. Both these schools get a great many distinctions in the Junior examination and they not rarely get honours.

It is now more than 20 years ago since this school was founded and housed in this building by the generosity of Sir Robert Ho Tung. Year by year I have watched the school's development, first slowly but later so rapidly that last year it threw off a junior school of 80 pupils and yet is full. It is my dream that in the next few years we shall see it housed in new buildings capable of holding perhaps 300 pupils.—(Applause.) That is my dream; it is not a project that has been submitted to the Government, it is not a project I shall ever see fulfilled—but I hope, before making my final bow to this audience, that I shall at least see the first good turned. Such a school must be a good secondary school; not merely a big school for little children. If it is to be that it will be so through the foresight, wisdom and unselfishness of the parents, who will not think of immediate advantages by putting their children into firms at salaries of \$60 or \$80 a month. A Greek poet has written:—

"Naught is the city, naught the ship
Empty of men when none shall dwell therein."

The Government can build your city and lay the timbers of your ships, but it is to you parents that we must look for the citizens of the city and the ship's crew.—(Applause.)

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION NEEDED.

The Headmaster in his annual report said:—

At the commencement of the year 1921 there was such a great increase in the number of children attending this school that it was found necessary to divide the school into two sections, one, the Senior School, consisting of classes 1 to 6, and the other, the Junior School, classes 7, 8 and kindergarten. The junior classes, comprising 80 pupils, were transferred to Gun Club Hill School in February. The extraordinary growth of the school may be better realized if we compare the number of children, 80, who attended in October, 1919, with those, 155 in number, on the rolls of the two schools in December 1921. Kowloon is growing so fast and there is such a great and continuous influx of residents that before long this building will be unable to accommodate the increasing number of children whose parents wish them to receive their education here. We require a much larger building with well-equipped and up-to-date class-rooms, laboratories, manual instruction room, and, last, but not least, a large playground.

The maximum enrolment in the Senior School during the year was 111, the average daily attendance 76. The discipline and tone of the School were very good.

Mr. Mould, Miss Parsons and Mrs. Kew joined the Staff and were given charge of classes 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

The School is now well equipped in the matter of physical and ordinary school apparatus. We have splendid relief maps, some of which may be seen on the walls of this hall. Object lesson specimens and charts, natural history and historical charts, apparatus for the teaching of geography, meteorological instruments and other material necessary for the educational development of the children.

Electric lighting and ceiling fans were installed at the commencement of the year.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. who enabled us to form manual instruction classes by a generous gift of five carpenter's benches and a cabinet containing eight complete sets of tools. These classes are under the direction of Mr. Mould and good work is being done.

Our indebtedness to the Dock Company is further increased by their gift to the School of the Gymnastic apparatus you see here, the beam, horse, ropes, etc., and with the aid of this apparatus Miss Macdonald is enabled to carry on her work in physical instruction, the result of which is already evident in the upright carriage, the physical development and the healthy appearance of the pupils. The Headmaster quoted extracts from report of the Medical Officer of Health who held an inspection of the whole School in October. The general standard of Health seems to the Medical Officer to be unusually good.

Through the generosity of the Hongkong branch of St. George's Society, several volumes had been added to the School Library. The St. George's Society's prize for the best essay on "St. George and Merrie England" was awarded to B. Davidson and A. Kinross. Thanks were specially due to Mr. Walter Joseph for supplying the Library with magazines and illustrated and other papers.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The general result of the Annual Examination held in December was very good.

The pupils in class 1, 2 and 3 in number, were examined by the Hongkong University. Two boys sat for matriculation and A. Kinross passed, the first to matriculate from this School. Two boys and four girls took the Senior Local Examination and passed.

In June, for the first time in the history of the School some 75 per cent. of the pupils were presented for the examination of the Royal Drawing Society, with excellent results, only two failing to obtain a certificate. In all, 55 honours and 59 pass certificates were awarded in the 4 Divisions.

Marjory Stuart obtained honours in all four divisions. The general report of the Society was: "Some very pleasing work, especially in the early divisions." This result is due to the painstaking efforts of Mrs. Macpherson and Mrs. Nightingale and to the interest taken in the work by both instructors and pupils.

Cookery classes for forms 1, 2 and 3 were held during the year, but performance discontinued during the summer months. Singing was reorganized and taught in classes 3-6 by Miss Parsons to whom great credit is due for the progress made. French was taken in all classes by Madame Moussion and Miss Sorby and satisfactory work was done.

GAMES.—The athletic side of the School has been well developed and the boys and girls now play and enjoy all the games usually played in home schools. The boys have been divided into three "houses," each under a captain, and keen rivalry in games is the result.

Gladys Ramsay, class 2, is the Champion lady swimmer of the Colony (100 yards), and she also won the Harbour Race, in which race also Daisy Wicheil, class 2, swam well and gained second place. Donald Ogilvie swam in the Harbour Race for men, and completed the Course. We entered a team, captained by Gladys Ramsay, in the Team Race at Queen's College Swimming Sports—the first time a girl had swum in those sports—and we reached the semi-final.

The Report expressed thanks to Lady Stubbs for giving a special prize for history, and also to Mr. Blason, Mr. O. I. Ellis and Mr. Abraham, for special prizes.

PRIZE LIST.

Government Scholarships.—Class 2, W. Jenner; Class 3, E. Leete; Class 4, C. Foster; Class 5, J. Barth; Class 6, G. Arnold.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Scholarships.—A. Kinross, E. Bell.

Hongkong University Certificates.—Matriculation: A. Kinross, Senior Locals: E. Bell, J. Collett, E. Davidson, F. Dunn, D. Ogilvie, Junior Locals: E. Barth, D. Ellis, E. Ensign, C. East, W. Jenner (distinction in English), J. Leete, G. Ramsay, M. Stuart, J. Weill, D. Wicheil, M. Woolley.

Special Prize given by Lady Stubbs for Best History Paper in Senior Locals: Francis Dunn.

Special Prize given by Mr. E. Abraham for Distinction in English: W. Jenner.

Special Prize given by Mr. O. I. Ellis for best result in Senior Locals: E. Bell.

Special Prize given by Mr. Blason for best result in Junior Locals: W. Jenner.

Class Prizes.—Class 1: E. Davidson; Class 2, J. Leete, M. Woolley, E. Barth; Class 3, D. Goodman, F. Nicholls, A. Stevens; Class 4, E. Wicheil, M. Dietrich, H. Baynes; Class 5, C. Hammes, M. Weill, W. Matching; Class 6, D. Davidson, K. Hammond, F. Hartley.

War Memorial Prize.—Marjory Stuart.

Gymnastic Medal presented by Miss Macdonald.—Doris Punccheon.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY.

Honours.

Div. IV.—M. Stuart.

Div. III.—W. Forsyth, R. Wicheil, M. Stuart.

Div. II.—D. Davidson, E. Nicholls, R. Wicheil, G. Arnold, J. Collett, D. Wicheil, E. Ensign, F. Nicholls, H. Angus, C. Hammes, G. Ramsay, E. Barth, A. Kinross, W. Forsyth, W. Jenner, D. Lyon, N. Koukoleosky, E. Bell, M. Stuart.

Div. I.—D. Goodman, E. Davidson, E. Murphy, F. Dunn, G. Arnold, E. Nicholls, D. Davidson, J. Barth, W. Chester, N. Koukoleosky, C. Foster, D. Ogilvie, F. Nicholls, J. Pearce, W. Matching, C. Collett, P. Woolley, M. Weill, H. Angus, S. Hamusson, W. Jenner, J. Leete, P. Wicheil, A. Kinross, C. Ramsay, M. Stuart, W. Tillery, J. Collett, D. Wicheil, W. Forsyth, D. Punccheon, E. Hamusson.

Pass.

Div. IV.—S. Weill, H. Angus, F. Dunn, W. Jenner, D. Lyon, J. Collett, E. Bell, W. Forsyth, A. Kinross.

Div. III.—J. Leete, H. Angus, G. Arnold, E. Barth, J. Collett, S. Weill, G. Ramsay, A. Kinross, F. Dunn, F. Nicholls, E. Bell.

Div. II.—H. Pitt, C. Foster, D. Punccheon, D. Goodman, J. Pearce, S. Hamusson, M. Weill, W. Tillery, J. Barth, W. Pearce, D. Ogilvie, J. Barth, A. Stevens, H. Baynes, J. Leete, F. Dunn, W. Chester, E. Leete, C. Collett.

Div. I.—H. Baynes, E. Collison, E. Leete, D. Stevens, N. Gerrard, E. Bell, C. Hammes, J. Raymond, C. East, E. Pitt, S. Weill, E. Ensign, A. Stevens, F. Angus, G. Edwards, E. Barth, D. Salter, A. Smyth, K. Jenner, E. French.

The programme of the entertainment consisted of the following items:—

1, Piano Solo, Valse Arabesque, M. V. Rees-Nowland.

G. Born.

2, Song, Life's Lullaby, Gerald Lane. Doris Punccheon.

Accompanist DONOTRY GOODMAN.

3, Gymnastic Exercises by the pupils.

4, The School Song, Words by Mrs. Jackson. Music by Dr. Fenton.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

The prize distribution at the Ellis Kadoorie School took place yesterday. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn (for whom the School Scouts formed a guard of honour), the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. E. Ralphs.

The annual report of the Headmaster (Mr. R. E. O. Bird), stated that the maximum enrolment in 1921 was 583 and the average attendance 527.

The report gave a very satisfactory account of the activities of the School and thanked Mrs. Severn for so kindly coming to give away the prizes and Dr. Severn for the great encouragement he had always given to the School. (Applause.) Sir Ellis Kadoorie was thanked for the support he has given to the school that bears his name. (I may add, said the Headmaster, that he has just given a handsome donation to the Scout Troop) and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak for his interest in the work of the school. Thanks were also due to Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Li Ping, the Commercial Press, Messrs. Cheong Sun, for donating prizes.

The Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN expressed the pleasure it gave Mrs. Severn and himself to be present. He was sure they were gratified to see Sir Ellis Kadoorie present again, and one of their benefactors, the Hon. Lau Chu Pak. They never failed to show their continued interest in the work of the School. It was gratifying to learn that Mr. Bird had found on his return from leave that Mr. Alcock had increased the efficiency of the School. The report generally was very satisfactory and the result of the examinations in the highest class showed that a number of the boys must be ready to proceed to the secondary schools and to Queen's College. He hoped they had been stimulated by reading the results of the Matriculation and University examinations and the high position the University was taking in the educational life of the Colony and China. He hoped also that many of the boys would eventually find themselves in a position by their own industry to proceed to the University.

Mr. Severn after touching upon various subjects mentioned in the Headmaster's report said that just before entering the building, Mrs. Severn and himself had an opportunity of inspecting the Boy Scouts and he was glad to see such a smart turn out. He mentioned that it was intended to provide a camp in the Colony, where various troops of scouts could go from time to time. It would be placed in a central position.

The games results were entirely satisfactory, Mr. Severn continued. He was glad to see they were taking a prominent place in swimming. Only some of them might excel, but he hoped that all would become efficient swimmers.

Mr. Severn then proceeded to comment on the drawing and painting. He was sure that under Miss' hand they would make rapid progress. Some of the drawings of flowers and conventional Chinese scenes were quite good and in fact those of the winner were excellent.

Mr. Severn concluded by wishing the School a very pleasant holiday and a prosperous year.

Mrs. "Severn" then distributed the prizes.

At the conclusion of this ceremony Ng Wai-man presented Mrs. Severn with a bouquet on behalf of the School.

Cheers for the visitors, the headmaster and staff and School brought the proceedings to a close.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Intelligence has been received in Singapore to the effect that Major-General Sir William Bycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of British North Borneo vice the Hon. Mr. A. C. Pearson, who took over charge of that territory in 1915, and retires from the service of the state in October next. The new Governor who is 60 years of age, and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, has seen a lot of war service, says the Straits Times. He joined the 1st H.L.Y. in 1879, served in the Nile Expedition, including the desert march to Matruh, and went to the Staff College in 1889. Ten years later he served in the South African War and next in Somaliland. His distinguished services in the Great War brought him his knighthood, as well as honours from our Allies.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES.

Infantry Drill, Bayonet Fighting and Lewis Gun instruction will take place on Monday, January 23rd, at Volunteer Headquarters, and Kowloon Docks, on Friday, January 27th, at 5.30 p.m., for trained men and recruits.

Dress: Plain clothes.

MUSKETRY.

No Musketry will take place on Sunday, January 22nd.

MACHINE-GUN SECTION.

Attendance at parades having been very poor up-to-date, members are requested to make an effort to attend those for the remainder of the Season. Drills will be held on Mondays and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., at Volunteer Headquarters, and, as training should be progressive, it is essential that attendances should be consecutive.

CADET COMPANY.

Parade.—The Company will parade at Headquarters on Monday, January 23rd, at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Drill order.

H. B. Young, Major, Acting-Adjutant, H.V.D.C. Hongkong, January 20th, 1922.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE NO CHANGE.

There has been no material change in the attitude either of the shipowners or the seamen. Both sides are standing fast. Inquiries elicited that so far as the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was concerned, he was not aware of any shipowners' conferences being held yesterday whilst a call to the Seamen's Union during the afternoon produced the stereotyped reply that there was nothing further to report.

THE RETURN OF THE "KINSHAN."

Perhaps the most interesting incident of the day was the return of the river steamer *Kinshan* from Canton. The vessel left port on Thursday manned by a naval crew for the purpose of maintaining the essential services between Canton and Hongkong. At the time of her departure on Thursday some doubts were expressed as to the nature of her reception at Canton, and as to the wisdom of despatching the vessel. The steamer, which was due to arrive back in Hongkong yesterday afternoon, drew alongside the wharf shortly before 4 o'clock. A few hundred Chinese, mostly coolies and *fohis*, collected on the Praya to witness the arrival, but seamen were conspicuous by their absence. After discharging a few bags of mail—about half a truck load—which appeared to be all the cargo she was carrying, the small crowd dispersed.

What exactly happened at Canton is not known and Press representatives in asking for a permit to go on to the wharf with the object of getting the story were informed at the Company's Office that the request could not be granted. From all accounts the trip was not a success, and some light is thrown on the matter in messages from Canton which state that the stevedores were intimidated by the strikers. There is also a report that the British Consul refused a permit to land. It is also stated that the vessel was not allowed to come alongside the wharf at Canton, but had to anchor in mid-stream.

Some idea of how the *Kinshan* was treated at Canton is told by the commander of the vessel. His duties at Canton necessitated him landing there. This was accomplished without difficulty, but once on shore he had to stay there. His attempts to engage a sampan to take him back to the vessel were fruitless. The sampan was absolutely boycotted. The commander was compelled to stay in the town overnight and to come back to Hongkong by rail the following morning.

MR. LO'S VIEWS.

Mr. M. K. Lo, solicitor, who is acting in an advisory position to the strikers, stated yesterday that the position was very serious. The men, he thought, were not in such a good temper as formerly, the incidents of the last two days having irritated them. He questioned the wisdom of despatching the *Kinshan* to Canton which he thought was at the most a display by the Government.

THE PLIGHT OF 700 PASSENGERS.

In the meantime the shipping in the harbour continues to increase. Yesterday's harbour returns show 133 vessels in port, excluding river steamers. One of the vessels the Dutch steamer *Van Cloon* has been held for nearly a week. She has on board 700 Chinese passengers for Swatow and Amoy. Capt. Thos. Ichelle of the *Van Cloon* paid several visits to the Seamen's Union yesterday with the object of persuading the Guild to provide him with a crew to complete his voyage. The passengers are becoming restless and threaten all sorts of trouble if they are not home by the Chinese New Year. An agreement was arrived at and a temporary crew is being provided to take the vessel on to Swatow and Amoy. On completion of the trip Capt. Ichelle has promised to bring the vessel back to Hongkong and to release the crew at the end of the journey.

UNION SECRETARY NEARLY ARRESTED.

In making arrangements for a temporary crew for the *Van Cloon*, the Secretary of the Seamen's Union had occasion to visit the vessel. An altercation took place between the secretary and the ship's police guard and the Secretary found himself at the mercy of two Indian constables who were very keen on placing him under arrest. Police whistles were blown and Police motor launches came rushing up on port and starboard. On the situation being explained by Capt. Ichelle, the Secretary was released.

STRIKERS "ROYALLY ENTERTAINED" IN CANTON.

During the visit of the *Daily Press* representative to the Seamen's Union, a member arrived with news from Canton, having come down by the afternoon train. He was surrounded by a large crowd of members and his news caused much laughter and merriment. He states that the seamen are being entertained right royally by the other guilds. Blankets and bedding are being distributed by the thousand and there is an ever-open door to all those who wear the badge. On Thursday, he states, about 3,000 of the men held another procession and carried wreaths and bouquets to the graves of the 73 revolutionary heroes at Wang Fong Kong. After the procession the members were entertained to refreshments by the various Canton Guilds. Lectures are being arranged by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to entertain the members.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

MOUNTED INFANTRY DINNER.

The Volunteer Headquarters were transformed into a Banqueting Hall last night, when the Mounted Infantry Section entertained their friends to a recruiting dinner and smoking concert. The Drill Hall and Dining Room were tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and coloured lights and over forty people sat down to a very enjoyable dinner.

In replying to the toast of the Guests, Lt.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., mentioned the particular interest he has always felt in the Mounted Infantry, partly due to the fact that he was once a member of a Volunteer Rifle Regiment in England, and he strongly advised all those present who were not members of the Corps to join the M.I. forthwith.

Other notable speeches were made by Major G. F. E. Rapson, D.S.O., Major R. B. Young and Lieut. W. Higby.

In the course of the evening, Messrs. Farthing and Eager rendered musical items at the piano, and songs were given by Sergt. Dowbiggin, L/Cpl. Macnamara, Major Rapson, Lieut. Higby and many others.

A notable item in the evening's entertainment was an outburst of harmony by the members of the Machine Gun Company, followed by a rag time dance ably performed by Privates Conacher and Potts (the "Mad half-section").

It is now anticipated that the ranks of the Mounted Infantry Section will be swollen to full strength in the course of the next few days.

SHANGHAI PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Two Peace Commemoration Scholarships of the value of £1,215 each were founded some time back by an anonymous donor at Shanghai tenable as to one in Electrical Engineering and as to the other in Horticulture at any University in the world by British boys of pure white descent on both sides whose parents shall have resided in China or Hongkong for at least three years.

The Trustees of the scholarships are the Chairman and Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who award the scholarships on the result of the Hongkong University Matriculation Examination.

A cable has just been received from the Trustees by the University authorities announcing that the scholarship in Electrical Engineering has been awarded to Samuel Green, of the Public High School for Boys, Shanghai.

No award has been made in Horticulture and consequently this scholarship will be open for competition at the next examination.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND CHINESE CREWS.

The strike is likely to be cordially welcomed by the Sailors' Unions in the United States and in Great Britain. The agitation they maintain against the employment of Chinese is well known.

A recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* has the following on the subject:—

"Formal protest has been lodged by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific with the United States shipping board against the action of private companies operating Government-passenger liners employing Chinese."

"Action by the sailors' union began when Chinese were employed in the steward's department on these vessels. Agitation was renewed by the sailors' union in Seattle yesterday when 158 Chinese boarded the Government liner *Sine Tree State* in Seattle to be assigned to the steward's department."

"In their protest, the sailors' union said that private liners were operating shipping board boats with unfair labour."

"Officials of the sailors' union have been carrying on the fight against employing anyone but Americans on Government liners. The shipping board instructed the companies operating shipping board vessels to employ none but American citizens wherever practicable."

"Private companies state that Chinese are the only ones suitable for the work in the steward's department and other domestic work aboard vessels."

OUR FOOD SUPPLIES.

The question of the Colony's food supplies is one of the main topics of the day. The Kowloon-Canton Railway are organising a special goods service, which will be run between Canton and Hongkong at night time. The first goods train of this special service was to start last night.

Food supplies coming into the Colony by rail are increasing. Last Sunday about 60 tons of supplies were brought down from Canton by rail. On Wednesday the quantity brought down by rail was 320 tons, composed of 60 tons of fish, 220 tons of vegetables and 40 tons of poultry. A similar supply was brought down on Thursday.

MORE SEAMEN GO TO CANTON.

During yesterday another 443 seamen were sent to Canton by rail. The 8.7 a.m. and 9.35 a.m. trains to Canton carried 3,000 passengers.

TAIKOO CLUB BALL.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

The Taikoo Recreation Club's fine premises on the hillside at Quarry Bay looked very homelike and cosy, last night, to the visitors who had faced a particularly piercing North-Easter in response to an invitation to the annual ball. The bleak "coast road" to Shaan-kwan was unusually animated for an hour or more during the passage of the 300 or more guests whose objective was a night of revelry at Taikoo. They found that everything possible had been done to secure their comfort and enjoyment. For one thing, a substantial building like the Taikoo Club is a good place to be in on a cold night; it was pleasantly warm and nicely decorated without any undue display. A skilful use had been made of palms and evergreens but there was no need to do more as the rooms are handsome in themselves and in a good state of repair from the decorative point of view. The large hall, upstairs, has probably the best dancing floor in the Colony—only equalled, at any rate, by the ball-room at Government House. The guests soon found their way upstairs, after removing their wraps in the two cloak rooms near the entrance—very convenient rooms, by the way, and being permanent in every way suited to their purpose. A thoughtful secretary had even sent specially to Hongkong for a reserve supply of hairpins in case the ladies needed them.

Boys of evergreen arranged after a classic design, adorned the walls of the ball-room. Coloured lamps cunningly hidden, relieved the dark green and Japanese and Chinese lanterns softened the principal lights and added their own attractive effect. The portrait of the late Mr. John Swire, at the end of the hall, was wreathed in laurel and draped with the "B. and S." flag and ensign.

In the balcony the Hongkong Hotel Band played for the dances; there, also, was provided accommodation for those who did not dance but preferred to look on at the brilliant scene. Sitters-out found a satisfactory accommodation in the lobby beneath the balcony, also in the adjoining rooms and verandahs (which were entirely enclosed).

With so many guests accommodation for dancing presented a problem but the Committee put into practice the experience gained last year. Supper was made a continuous affair and thus formed a permanent "overflow meeting" to dancing. There was, therefore, no crowding for the dancing and no waiting for supper. The billiard tables had their tops on and formed convenient buffets and supper tables were arranged between. The Hongkong Hotel did the catering in their usual competent style.

There are "quite a few" Scots at Taikoo so, naturally, some Scottish dances were arranged. For these the papers of the Scottish Company of the Volunteer Force—Messrs. McEwen, A. Ferguson and Drummond—lent their services, and these dances were by no means the least successful. The following was the dance programme:—

- DANCE PROGRAMME.
- Extra Waltz On Miami Shore.
1.—Lancers Amelia.
2.—One Step Timbuctoo.
3.—Fox Trot Near Me.
4.—Eightsome Reel.
De'il among the Tailors.
5.—Waltz Another Waltz.
6.—One Step Oriental Star.
7.—Fox Trot Some Little Bird.
8.—Caledonians.
Pibroch O'Donald Dhu. Ken-
neth's on and Awa. Blue
Bonnet.
9.—One Step Polly.
10.—Waltz Wandering Home.
11.—Lancers Rose of Virginia.
12.—Fox Trot One Kiss.
13.—One Step Pikaanny Blues.
14.—Waltz Canadian Capers.
15.—Eightsome Reel.
De'il among the Tailors.
16.—Fox Trot Every Body Calls me Honey.
17.—One Step Roses at Twilight.
18.—Waltz Pibroch O'Donald Dhu. Ken-
neth's on and Awa. Blue
Bonnet.
19.—One Step Florida Dutch.
20.—Fox Trot To-morrow Land.
Extras 1.—Fox Trot
2.—One Step
3.—Waltz

Mr. G. T. Edkins, the President of the Taikoo Club, was not able to be present last night as Mrs. Edkins is sailing from the Colony to-day. Mr. W. Nicholson (who was accompanied by Mrs. Nicholson) represented the Refinery and Mr. H. B. Shaw the Dockyard. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Dr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid, Mr. H. C. Resker, and Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R., were among the guests.

The Committees who so successfully made all the arrangements were as follows:—

Decorations Committee—Messrs. Grimshaw, Simpson, T. Young and Gray.
Supper Committee—Messrs. Duncan, McCubbin, Peoples and Austin.
Clock Room Committee—Messrs. Whyte and Robertson.
Reception Committee—Messrs. Hamilton, Drummond and Grimshaw.
Refreshments and Cart Room Committee—Messrs. O'Brien, Weir, Jas. Sloan and McLeod.
M.C.'s—Messrs. Seath, C. B. Matthews, C. Young and Hope.
Chairman—Mr. A. Hamilton; Hon. Treas.—Mr. J. Whyte; Hon. Sec.—Mr. M. O'Brien.

MACAO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

We learn that tenders have been invited from six firms, foreign and local, for the execution of the large harbour improvement scheme at Macao. The tenders are to be opened and adjudicated upon on April 20th. Meanwhile, good progress is being made with all the subsidiary work in connection with the scheme.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

The following matches are due to be played to-day:—

HONGKONG LEAGUE.
Division I. Kick-off 4 p.m.
Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Cairo*. Club ground. Referee: Mr. Jones.
Hongkong Police v. South China. Kowloon ground. Referee: Mr. Collins.
R.G.A. v. Kowloon. South China ground. Referee: Mr. Hollands.
Liverpool v. H.M.S. *Curlew*. Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Williams.
H.M.S. *Ambrase* v. H.M.S. *Tamar*. Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Moore.
Division II. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.
University v. *Curlew* Reserves. Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Garton.
Liverpool Reserves v. Hongkong Club Reserves. Club ground. Referee: Mr. Sambells.
South China "A" v. Punjabis. South China ground. Referee: Mr. Sayer.
R.G.A. Reserves v. South China "B." Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Drayton.
St. Joseph's v. United. St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Angus.

CLUB v. "CAIRO."

On the Club ground a fast game should be seen with the Club collecting the points. The sailors can field a well-balanced team, but the absence of Burke will weaken the defence. The sailors' middle line is good and will break up the Club's attack. Stevenson will lead the attack but he will be looked after by Stewart who will do his utmost to prevent this clever centre forward from getting away. The Club will be at full strength and should maintain their position at the head of the League. The improvement in their forward line is well marked, while they possess a good middle line who play well in attack and defence. At the present time the Club's defence is the strongest in the League and it should hold out against the opposition to-day.

The Police were unable to turn out last week owing to the strike. They are due this week on the Kowloon ground, Happy Valley, where they have as opponents the South China team.

The Police have a couple of recent arrivals from home who have done well in football and they expected out this week in place of Pearson and J. Clark. The game should be evenly contested, although South China received their only defeat of the season at the hands (or feet) of the Police. A win for the Chinese would place them in a good position in the League.

R.G.A. meet Kowloon on the South China ground and the game should be evenly contested. The R.G.A. are uncertain for after losing to the *Ambrase* they turn out and beat the Wilts, a much stronger combination. Kowloon would do well to have a reshuffle of their team. Wheeler is not a forward and it was noted he was very much out of place last week in the forward line. Combes is a nervous player and parts with the ball too soon. Townsend is still on the injured list. The attack wants a good leader to keep their line well to the fore.

The *Curlew* return to the League after a long absence and they have for their opponents to-day the Liverpool, who arrived on Sunday last and who were out in a U.S. League match in mid-week. The going was heavy and the soldiers could not get into their stride. They have some good men and should improve on their mid-week play at Sookunpoo where the ground is more suited to their style of play. The sailors did well in the League before their departure and only lost one match out of six played. It is rumoured that they will not be at full strength owing to some of their team being employed on local steamers.

On the Navy "A" ground, the battle between the Navy teams should end in a victory for the Tamar who are out for the League Championship this year. They have good men in Millington and Samuelson who will shortly be leaving the station. Ansell and Burd played a useful game on Wednesday and should do well in future games. Savage is still the mainstay of the *Ambrase*'s attack which has been weakened by the departure of the sub-marines for a cruise.

ST. JOSEPH'S v. U.A.C.

The following will represent the United in above League Second Division Fixture, on to-day on St. Joseph's ground, kick-off 2.30 p.m.:—Beach, Bradley and Hopper; Watkins, Leonard and Urquhart; Hyder, May, Valentine, Payne, and Cleme. Reserve: A. Young.

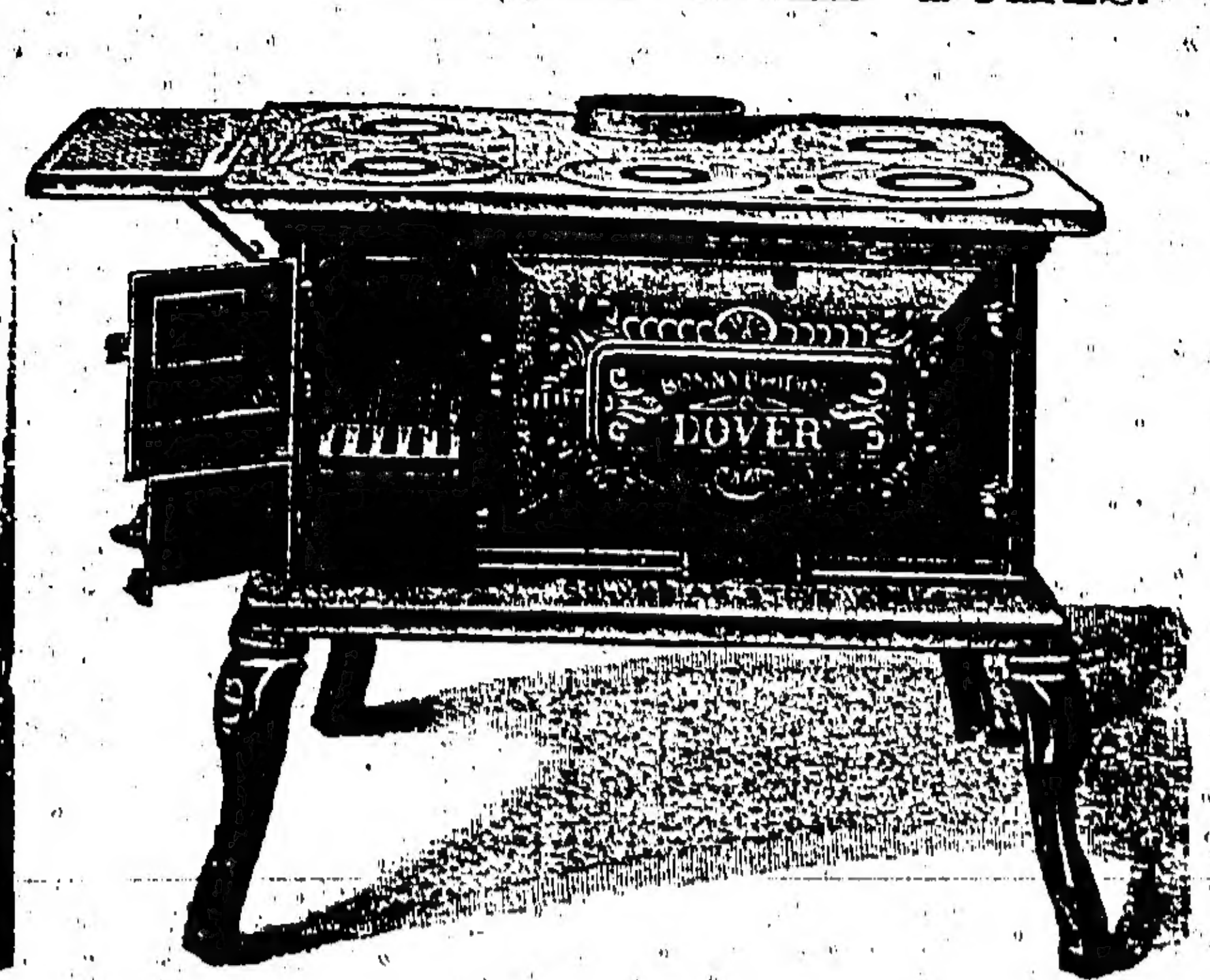
A KEEN OLD MAN.

LAYS TRAP AND CATCHES A PICKPOCKET.

How an old Chinese man laid a trap and caught a pickpocket, was told to Mr. Lindell, at the Magistrate's yesterday, when a villainous-looking Chinese was charged with larceny from the person. The old man who was the complainant said that on the 13th inst. when attending market at Un Long village he had \$10 picked from his pocket. He came again to market on the 16th inst., but before going laid a trap for the pickpocket. He prepared two rolls of cash, one of which he placed in his breast pocket and the other in the lower left-hand pocket. On arriving at the market place he approached the man whom he suspected was a pickpocket, taking care to count in the rolls of cash and to replace them in the man's pocket in such a way that the man could not fail to see him. The pickpocket took the bait and followed. At the right moment the old man lifted his arms and the pickpocket attempted to abstract the rolls of cash. The old man seized him and after a struggle succeeded in handing him over to the police. The arrest caused great excitement in the village and the old man was acclaimed as a hero by his neighbours and he was greatly pleased at the capture which he gave his evidence. The pickpocket, who has just returned from banishment, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE

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KNIFE MACHINES. DEED BOXES.



"DOVER" COOKING STOVES
(SPARE PARTS IN STOCK)
PHONE 1741 HARDWARE DEPT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE
THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL
Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins
THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Tel. 1741 HONGKONG

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS THAT THEY ARE REMOVING TO TEMPORARY PREMISES.
AT 5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE
(Opposite City Hall)
OPENING ON MONDAY 16th JANUARY 1922.

Powell
TELEPHONE 3146.
We have good assortment of GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS IN ALL WEIGHTS. These are perfect in style and fit. Price from \$45. ALSO SPORTS COATS SWEATERS ETC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

St. Andrew's Church Men's Association
MARATHON RACE

To be held under the auspices of the above association on WEDNESDAY, 28th February, 1922, at 4 p.m.
To be run in Kowloon. Distance about 7 miles.

(Route will be same as last year)
Silver Trophies 1st and 2nd, open to all Europeans in the Colony.

Entrants to be nominated by a member of the Association.
All applications for entry to be sent to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, 4th February.

D. J. PURVES,
Secretary Sports Committee.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1922, at noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

- (1) That the Authorized Capital of the Company (which is now \$2,500,000) consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each—whereof 219,400 shares have been issued—be increased from \$2,500,000 consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares now issued.
- (2) That 109,650 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two old shares held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 19,400 shares at a premium of \$5 per share and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 109,650 shares plus the said premium of \$5 per share shall be payable as follows:—

Date of Payment	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total
15th March 1922	\$1	\$2	\$3
15th Aug. 1922	\$3	\$2	\$5
15th March 1923	\$4	\$1	\$5
	\$10	\$5	\$15

- (3) That further than that such of the said 109,650 shares shall be fully paid up as shall be taken up by the said 19,400 shareholders, only rank for dividend in proportion to the rate borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value (\$10) thereof, and that any of the said 109,650 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit.
- (4) That the balance of the shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

That the above Resolutions if passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February 1922, at noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this Twenty-first Day of January, 1922
By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

G. R. NOTICE

It is notified for information that a case of rabies has occurred within the Eastern District of the City of Victoria.

All dog owners are advised to exercise strict supervision over their dogs, and to keep them on leash in public places.

The Police have orders to enforce strictly the provisions of section 16 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, viz:—

- (1) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog or other animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state or which has been bitten by any dog or animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state.
- (2) The owner of any such dog or animal who permits the same to go at large, after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state or to have been bitten by a dog or other animal in a rabid state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

(3) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about during the day time without any owner and not wearing either a collar with the name and residence of the owner inscribed thereon or a current license badge and any such constable is hereby further authorized to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.
Sd. E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 19th January 1922.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
to the General Agents,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [301]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
to the General Managers,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [300]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [199]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [198]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 1.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st January to the 8th February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1922. [353]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 7th, 1922, at 12 O'Clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to February 7th, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN AR. OLD,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 14th January, 1922. [220]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 18th January to 7th February 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.
Agents. [246]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have established myself as a CONSULTING and STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, Reinforced Concrete Expert, with Temporary Offices in Causeway Bay, Old Cotton Mills offices. P. O. Box No. 598.

A special department is attached for design and supplying of ready made reinforcements (any tonnage) with or without supervision of works under my responsibility.

L. GAIN,
Civil Engineer, E.T.P. (Paris) [319]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1922.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES close on SATURDAY 21st instant at noon, and must be sent to the Jockey Club Rooms, 2A, Chater Road, on or before this date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, the Jockey Club Rooms (Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road) or Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings. [207]

CITY HALL.

V. PIANO-RECITAL

given by

HARRY ORE

on MONDAY, JAN. 23rd, at 5.30 p.m.
Booking at Anderson's. [340]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAI SANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, January 15th, 1922. [223]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Davenport" [32]

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 21, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2932

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [6]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Let ters are lying at this Office for
Boxes OK, GS, KX, LM, LN, LRLT
LW, MA, MK, MZ, NE, NP, OG, PD,
PB, PG, A, AO

NO LET.—From 1st February, Bungalow on Pokfulam Road, few minutes beyond University, 4 rooms, 2 bath rooms, servants' quarters, garage, garden etc. Apply to Box PM, c/o Daily Press Office. [20]

WANTED TO BUY.

ONE SECOND HAND PIANO, must be in good order and condition. Apply Box No. 223 c/o Daily Press Office. [323]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS

LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to send Home

INTIMATION

Seasonable Remedies and Preventives

WATSON'S PECTORAL COUGH BALSAM

For Coughs, Colds & Bronchitis
in bottles \$1.00 & \$1.75

MARTIN'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE.

for
Cold in the head & Catarrh
\$1.00 per bottle

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

for
Relaxed & Sore Throat.
50 cents per bottle

WATSON EU-PINE INHALANT.

for
Cold in the head &c.
50 cents per bottle

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings

CHEMISTS.

Established 80 Years.

BIRTH.

DE RHODES.—On 19th January, 1922, at the French Convent Hospital, Hongkong, the wife of Mr. E. L. DE RHODES, of a son. [260]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 21st, 1922.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

THE serious effects of the strike of Chinese seamen are too obvious to be ignored. It is not only that some 5,000 or 6,000 seamen—dock hands, firemen, stewards, etc.—have left their employment and held up a large number of ships in an effort to compel employers to raise the level of wages, but their action has thrown out of employment thousands more whose means of livelihood is entirely dependent upon the trade which feeds the shipping. Its effects are not confined to Hongkong but extend to many places which have trade relations with the Colony. It would be well to remind the patriotic agitators that it is China which suffers most. There is a strange lack of information on the alleged grievances of the men. Though many circulars have been issued by the Union Executive during the past week not one of them has supplied any figures in support of the demand they have made upon the shipowners, and it is not surprising that there exists among the general public an utter lack of sympathy with the men in the attitude they have adopted. They have simply alleged that the wages paid are very low while the cost of living is very high, and they have made a demand for a general increase of from 30 to 40 per cent. on the wages paid in all services alike—river boat, coastal and trans-oceanic. That there is no common grievance among the men is evident. The conditions of service on the trans-Pacific liners, for example, are so very different from those which obtain in the local steamers that the absurdity of a flat rate of increase is patent to every reasonable man. In no

other occupation could the men who were employed say on the trans-Pacific liners earn anything like the money which is generally paid in that service. Hundreds of the men on strike served in these ships as stewards. They are attracted to this service not only by a high rate of wage, but by the opportunities afforded for supplementing their regular wage by "tips" and in other ways, giving them a competence in a few years such as would not be gained in a whole life-time of service ashore. This large class of men can have no serious quarrel with the conditions of their employment. On the ships engaged in the local trade, though wages are not on the same high scale, nor the opportunities for supplementing that income so great, there has been no reason to think that the men as a whole were dissatisfied with the rate of remuneration they received. It has been stated that within the past eighteen months the large British Companies, recognising that the cost of living had increased, voluntarily raised the scale of pay for their crews. A demand for a further 30 or 40 per cent, therefore, obviously needed some evidence of hardship to justify it. None, however, was forthcoming, even after the companies had announced their wish to hear from the men in their employ any statement of the grievances they were alleged to have, with a view to their rectification.

It is not necessary to assume that the offer of a scale of increases, according to "runs," subsequently made by the shipowners, acting in concert, was an admission on their part of the justice of the men's demands; we may look upon it rather as inspired by a desire to conciliate the men, who had regarded the offer made by the Government to refer the whole dispute to a board of arbitration for adjustment as affording no real guarantee of any increase at all. That, in itself, looks like an admission of the weakness of their case. When the shipowners met them with the offer of a guaranteed increase, representing as much as 25 per cent in the case of the services on which the pay scale was lowest—that is to say the Chinese river boat services—and left it to the proposed Board of Arbitration to increase the percentages where the circumstances justified it, the men, repudiating their leaders apparently, chose to look upon this offer as a sign of weakness, if not of impotence, and received it in a spirit which fully warranted the shipowners in withdrawing the offer and leaving it to the men to seek a settlement by means of the arbitration which the Government had suggested. If the shipowners may be said to have made the mistake of treating the Union with too much indifference at the beginning, it can certainly be said that they rectified that error later by offering to the men a basis of settlement which could have been accepted by them without any "loss of face." More had been conceded right away by the owners than they had recognised to be just, and they left the door open for further concessions if the arbitrators deemed the circumstances to require it. The men, however, have chosen to adopt an attitude which cannot fail to be injurious to their own interests. They have forgotten, if they ever knew, that there was a time when no Chinese crews were employed on steamers running in and out of the ports of China; and they do not yet appear to appreciate the fact that by rejecting a reasonable offer of settlement and so prolonging the strike they are simply compelling shipowners to replace them on their vessels by crews of other nationalities. Certainly many men will have a longer holiday than they contemplated when they left their ships.

Seeing that not only the neighbouring port of Canton, but the province of Kwangtung generally, must suffer greatly by the dislocation of business which this strike has caused, we should have expected to hear that the governing authorities in the Southern capital had made some effort to make the men who have gone there in such numbers amenable to reason in the matter, but all we hear from Canton is that the men are being fettered and entertained by a political organisation, and that they parade through the streets en masse to the official yamens proclaiming their loyalty to the governing authorities of the city, thus giving countenance to a suspicion that the strike was really inspired more by some political motive than by solid grievances regarding the conditions of employment. At all events, it is perfectly clear that the governing authorities at Canton could speedily bring the strike to

an end if they chose to exert towards that end the influence they possess, and seeing that the greater part of the burden of the losses incurred by the strike must inevitably fall upon the people of Kwangtung we are surprised that nothing has been heard so far of any attempt being made at Canton by the government there to induce the men to recover their reason and common sense.

Major R. F. Daubuz, R.G.A. has assumed duty as Major Instructor of Gunnery in the China Command.

It is interesting to note, in view of the present severity of the weather, that to-day is the Chinese Festival of "The Day of Great Cold."

The Municipal Authorities at Canton have been persuaded that public auction rooms in Canton are needed, and regulations are being framed to govern them.

The Chinese coolie who attempted to commit suicide in the grounds of the Hongkong University on Thursday by hanging himself to a tree, has since died.

A fire broke out in a matched kitchen at Murray Barracks "early yesterday morning." Sparks from a chimney caused the outbreak, which was soon extinguished with the assistance of the Fire Brigade. Only slight damage was incurred.

Yesterday morning a Chinese was caught stealing flowers in Causeway Road. He offered the constable 25 cents, and asked to be released, but after a struggle he was brought to the Police Station and charged before Mr. Lindell with bribery and hawking without a licence. A fine of \$10 with the option of 14 days' imprisonment was ordered on the first charge and a fine of one dollar on the second.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese, who was charged with bribery, said that he was asked for ten money by the constable who arrested him. The constable grumbled at the small amount offered but nevertheless accepted it. He apparently changed his mind later and without returning the money, arrested the man for bribery. Questioned by Mr. Wood defendant said that the "grouse" felt by the constable was that defendant could not offer a bigger sum, say fifty cents, which was the usual sum contributed by the hawkers as a weekly gift to the police on hawkers' duty. Without commenting on this story Mr. Wood ordered the defendant to be released and the few cents taken by the constable to be returned.

The Northern Chinese named Shum Cheung-kang who has been awaiting trial for some time on a charge of wounding with intent to murder a Chinese at Repulse Bay on December 12th of last year, appeared in the dock at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) yesterday. Mr. G. H. Wakeman conducted the case for the Crown. Outlining the facts for the prosecution, Mr. Wakeman explained that Yau Chung (the man attacked) was formerly a chauffeur and was now employed as a cook at the Repulse Bay Hotel. Prisoner was a coolie in a garage. On the morning of December 12th Yau was in a maidservant at Repulse Bay having his breakfast when accused came in. Yau asked if prisoner had had a meal and Shum replied that he had. The accused then attacked Yau, stabbing him in the arm and then in the thigh. Yau was taken to hospital where he was found to be suffering from very serious wounds, his life being in danger, and accused was taken to the Central Police Station. Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE EMPIRE MARY'S GIFT TO THE PRINCES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have received a cable from London, asking me to organize a contribution from Hongkong to the Empire Mary's gift to Princess Mary on the occasion of her marriage.

As Princess Mary is probably to be married the last week in February, we have not too much time; but I feel sure the Marys of Hongkong will come forward quickly, and that they will be glad to have the opportunity of being included in this mark of loyalty to our Princess.

Subscriptions are limited to sums between 5d. and 10s. (any between 25 cents and \$5) and all who have the name of the Princess, either in the form of Mary, May, Marion, Marie, or Marjorie are entitled to contribute. It is understood that Princess Mary is going to use the gift for purposes of charity.

All subscriptions should be sent to me by Tuesday, the 31st of this month.—Yours faithfully,

MARJORY STUBBS.

January 20th, 1922.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

LIST OF ALL AGREEMENTS TO BE COMPILED.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.

Though the lists of treaties and agreements, both secret and open, relating to China, which the Powers have been requested to compile, will be informal lists, it is expressed that preparation of the lists will delay the work of the Conference because considerable time must elapse in order to enable the delegations to obtain descriptions of the conventions from their various home Governments. It is expected that a resolution will be tabled requesting that the above lists be formally adopted to-day as yesterday's agreement was only tentative. During the discussion Dr. Ko particularly referred to the Treaty with Russia, negotiated in 1904 by Li Hung Chang, as typical of these secret treaties concluded not only by China with other Powers but also by other nations among themselves. Regarding China Dr. Ko declared that the Chinese delegate was prepared to submit to the Powers all understandings affecting China, whether secret or openly negotiated.

THE "OPEN DOOR" RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.

The Powers have consented to prepare a list of all agreements relative to China. One of the British spokesmen last evening indicated that British did not care to assume the responsibility for dropping Article Four of the "open door" resolution, notwithstanding that Sir R. Borden had submitted the motion whereby the Article was laid aside. The spokesman added that the Article was thoroughly approved by the British but was in no way part of the "open door" proposition. He indicated that the Article was thoroughly worthy and would perhaps come up again before the final settlement of Far East questions was reached.

FORMER GERMAN CABLES AT KIAOCHOW.

The cables referred to below are the Chefoo-Tsingtau and Tsingtau-Shanghai lines laid by the Germans. The Tsingtau-Sasao cable, laid by the Japanese, will be operated by a joint Sino-Japanese Commission, subject to existing contracts to which China is party. The Japanese agreed to hand over to the Chinese the control, subject to fair compensation, of the two wireless stations at Tsingtau and Tsingtau immediately the Japanese troops are withdrawn therefrom.

EARLIER CABLES.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.

The Far Eastern Committee has adopted, substantially as presented, the Anglo-American resolutions regarding the Chinese railways. The Committee then took up the existing commitments which is the last item on the agenda. The Committee agreed that all nations represented at the Conference should furnish the Committee with a list of their Treaties and Agreements, both secret and open, relating to China.

Japan has renounced all the Japanese rights over the ex-German cables at Kiaochow.

THE NAVAL RATIO.

It is reported that any direct reference to the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio has been omitted from the final draft of the Naval Treaty owing to Japanese sensitiveness, although the ratio has been indirectly provided by specified tonnage figures.

LATEST CABLES.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR.

LIMIT OF SIZE FOR CARRIER VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, January 20th. The important Article Nine in the Naval Treaty deals with aircraft carriers. It prohibits carriers exceeding 37,000 standard tons. In order to effect economy the Powers may use for the purpose of carriers any ships, either constructed or under construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the Treaty. These measures have been very carefully scrutinized by the Japanese and British naval experts owing to the importance of aircraft in future wars.

ALLIED DEBTS TO U.S.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS APPROVE REFUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.

A conference of Republican Senators approved of the Allied Debt Conference Refunding Bill with the additional provision that interest rate on refunded bonds should not be less than 4 per cent, or 11 under the rate stipulated in obligations to debtor nations.

ANOTHER SHIPPING DISPUTE.

OVER 500,000 TONS LAID UP IN ITALY.

Rome, January 20th. As the result of a wage dispute between the leader of the Seamen's Union and the Shipowners' Federation, the latter have decided to lay up all vessels and to dismiss the crews. Up till now 151 ships and over half a million tons have been laid up.

LATEST CABLES.

NAVAL LIMITATION TREATY.

BATTLESHIPS RETAINED BY BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.

The Naval Limitation Treaty, which is practically completed, gives America a total battleship tonnage of 300,000 with the following ships: Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico, Mississippi, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware and one other. Britain retains 580,450 tons with the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, Malaya, Valiant, Barham, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Benbow, Empress of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Thunderer, King George V., Ajax and Centurion.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RIGHTS OF FRANCE.

STATEMENT OF POLICY BY M. POINCARÉ.

PARIS, January 19th.

M. Poincaré in a statement of policy to the Senate and Chamber said: "We shall be very happy if the Anglo-French Pact, destined to consolidate peace, is shortly signed. We have no doubt that it is to benefit both of us. It will be concluded on a footing of perfect equality and will maintain intact treaty guarantees. At the same time we must confer with Italy and Britain with a view to endeavoring to prevent resumption of Turkish hostilities in the East in order, in accord with our Allies, to reap the advantages of the Angora Convention and finally to bring peace to the gates of Europe, enabling us more freely to carry out our mandate in Syria."

M. Poincaré, in conclusion, declared that the reparations problem dominated everything. If Germany did not meet her obligations it was the opinion of the Reparations Commission that measures must be considered, including the establishment of effective control of Germany's budget, paper issues and exports, while, so long as disarmament and the punishment of war criminals was not carried out, the existing sanctions must be retained and fresh ones taken.

Referring to the Genoa Conference, M. Poincaré said that France would insist, before any discussion, on acceptance or refusal by the delegates of the conditions of the Cannes protocol and upon their return to France a mild but definite attitude of being no direct or indirect guaranties in this regard. France would be obliged to resume freedom of action. He concluded by appealing to Parliament to uphold the rights of France.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, January 19th.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 472 votes to 107.

FRANCO-BRITISH PACT.

PROBLEMS STILL TO BE SETTLED.

PARIS, January 19th.

According to the papers, all the problems about which France and Britain are still at variance are to be thrashed out through the diplomatic channel in preference to conference, so that the final negotiations regarding the Franco-British Pact will start with a clean slate. The Allied Ministers for Foreign Affairs are to meet in Paris at the end of January. There is not the slightest doubt but that the course of French policy regarding Britain will remain unaltered. The former Prime Minister, M. Leygues, now president of the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the *Excelsior*, stated that the Franco-British Alliance will be the last of the war's logical conclusions outside of which there can be no security in Europe. The situation cannot be depicted better than in Lord Derby's own terms who, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, said that M. Briand's retirement must not be construed as a proof that the French people disapprove of the Alliance. As a matter of fact the French are fully in favour of it. Many differences might have been averted notably the submarine quibble—had there been a formal alliance—*Havas*.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WONDERFUL WELCOME TO MYSORE.

MYSORE, January 19th.

After breaking his journey for a few hours at Bangalore, where he reviewed the garrison and attended a party, the Prince of Wales on Thursday morning arrived at Mysore. It is estimated that 50,000 people from the surrounding villages, far and near, swelled the inhabitants and gave a wonderful welcome. Mysore has long boasted that its crowd required no policing and this tradition was splendidly vindicated to-day. A pretty little ceremony, during the citizens' address of welcome in a great, shining pandal, was the exercising of the evil eyes. A procession of young girls moved slowly past the Prince of Wales chanting a low refrain, whilst gorgeously robed pundits recited prayers in Sanscrit. An exchange of ceremonial visits with the Maharaja occupied the rest of the morning. The Prince will spend four comparatively quiet days in the bracing air of Mysore, visiting the shooting camp at Karapur where a tiger hunt may be arranged.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

EXPECTED TO RECOVER IN A FEW DAYS.

ROME, January 19th.

A reassuring bulletin has been issued regarding the condition of the Pope. He is expected to recover in a few days.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT FIRE AT MANILA.

TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

MANILA, January 19th.

The greatest fire has taken place since the American occupation. Thirty-two blocks of houses have been destroyed and 12,000 people are homeless.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

BOMB OUTRAGE AT SHANGHAI.

SINCERE'S STORE WINDOWS SHATTERED.

SHANGHAI, January 20th.

A bomb placed outside the Oriental Hotel belonging to Sincere's exploded, shattering the large plate glass windows of the store. The bomb was made of a cigarette tin filled with explosives connected with a fuse similar to that used in the bomb found in Sincere's cinema hall roof garden on January 8th. The next day the management received a threatening letter demanding \$20,000. The police are making inquiries.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

THE FLOTATION SCHEMES.

PARIS, January 18th.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine matter is soon to come up again before Parliament.

According to *Le Petit Parisien* the flotation scheme provides for the appointment of the depositors of Fr. 330,000,000 out of nearly four hundred millions still owing on the score of the Boxer indemnity. Small depositors will be paid fully in cash, and large depositors will receive half in cash and half in shares. The balance of the money will be used to redeem the Banque's notes still outstanding. Further measures are to be resorted to should the above amounts prove insufficient—*Havas*.

COMMONWEALTH SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

"AMPLY COVERED."

LONDON, January 19th.

The five millions Commonwealth six per cent. loan has been very amply covered and the list has been closed in advance of the appointed date. The market expects that subscribers will receive only a percentage of their applications. Dealings commenced on a morning and the quotations steadily advanced to about one per cent. premium.

OIL LANDS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

FRENCH-AMERICAN ENTERPRISES.

PRAGUE, January 19th.

The Government has signed a contract with the Standard Oil Franco-American Company, the currency of which is for thirty years.

[A previous message stated: "The Standard Franco-American Company of Paris, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been granted the exclusive rights of developing the oil lands of Czechoslovakia."]

BRITISH LOCAL LOANS.

NEARLY SIX PER CENT.

LONDON, January 19th.

It is understood that the new writing has commenced of £20,000,000 British Local Loans three per cent. stock at the price of 97.

CLAN LINE'S DEBENTURE ISSUE.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Clan Line is arranging the issue of a loan of one and a half millions in seven per cent. debentures at a price of 99.

BRITISH POLITICS.

WHEN THE GENERAL ELECTION WILL COME.

LONDON, January 19th.

Mr. Chamberlain, addressing Scottish Unionists at Glasgow, and the unanimous decision of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, whom he consulted, was that dissolution of Parliament was impossible until the legal establishment of equipment of the Irish Provisional Government was completed.

OIL-BORING IN QUEENSLAND.

MELBOURNE, January 19th.

Mr. Hughes is considering a scheme submitted by the Queensland and Prime Minister under which the Federal Government will co-operate with the Queensland Government in carrying out oil-boring operations in Queensland, suggesting that the Anglo-Persian Company should put down three bores.

JAPANESE PRINCE IN PARIS.

TO STUDY FRENCH INSTITUTIONS.

PARIS, January 18th.

Prince Katschikawa, brother-in-law to the Japanese Emperor, has arrived in Paris, where he is to study French institutions and naval and military organization—*Havas*.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

PREDICTED.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.

Mr. Hoover has declared that the stage appears to be set for a general strike in the bituminous coal industry at the end of March when the wage contracts expire.

CANTON'S CLAIM TO LEGALITY.

[BY ORRIN KIMBLE IN THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

The government under Dr. Sun Yat Sen with its present headquarters at Canton calls itself the "Constitutionalist Government of China" and insists that it is the legal government of the Republic.

In all of its communications it characterizes the Peking administration as an "usurpation" and its head as "Illegitimate President Hsu." The argument by which the southern jurists arrive at this conclusion is not merely a political one for propaganda purposes. It is a logical presentation and involves a number of legal propositions which if not conclusive, at least must be refuted before their claim can be dismissed.

Canton's argument rests upon the Provisional Constitution of 1912, the only constitution which has ever been formally adopted by a body representing the people of China. As this constitution is also the ostensible basis of the Peking Government's claim to authority it is not necessary to go further back. Article 16 provides that "the legislative power of the Chinese Republic is exercised by the National Council." Article 53 provides for the calling of a National Assembly to elect the powers of the Council. This Assembly, or Parliament as it is usually called, was convened in April of 1913 and its legality is admitted by both North and South.

Soon after the convocation of the National Assembly it became evident that the struggle in China was to be more than a struggle between imperialism and democracy, more than a struggle between North and South. There developed almost immediately a contest between the executive and the legislative branches of the republican government itself. Parliament was composed largely of revolutionaries whose conception of a republic was that the ultimate control should rest in the popularly-elected assembly. Yuan Shih Kai, on the other hand, although he had taken oath to uphold the Provisional Constitution, had no intention of letting the real power slip from his hands.

The first task of the National Assembly was the drafting of a permanent constitution. They went to work with the determination to reduce the president and the executive branch of the government to positions of minor importance. Yuan showed no hesitation in interfering to prevent such a result. The southern provinces revolted against the rule of Yuan and thus gave him the opportunity to enhance his own prestige by defeating them. The revolt and its failure so weakened the revolutionary party in Parliament that Yuan was able to secure his election as permanent President. His own position secure, he proceeded to expel all the members of Parliament who belonged to the Kuo Ming Tang, or revolutionary party.

This practically ended the career of Parliament for the time being. It was not possible to secure a quorum without the expelled members and Yuan took no steps to call a new election. By means of an unconstitutional coup, therefore, Yuan Shih Kai had substituted a dictatorship, with himself in the leading rôle, for a republican government under the control of an elective assembly. This situation continued until the death of Yuan in 1916. With the succession of Li Yuan Heng to the Presidency, the Parliamentarians, most of whom were in Shanghai, were in a position to reopen the question of their participation in the government. The southern provinces were behind them and their position was greatly strengthened by the adherence of the Yangtze fleet. On June 29th the Premier, Tzu Chi-jui, accepted the inevitable, and Parliament was reconvened at Peking. The Nanking Constitution was once more recognized as the fundamental law of the Republic of China.

Up to this point there is no dispute between North and South. Both admit the legality of the government under Li and the old Parliament. There is a point which should be noted here, however, for it becomes of great importance later. The term of office of the members of the lower house was three years. According to the calendar, therefore, their terms, as well as those of a large number of Senators, had expired. On the suggestion of the foreign advisors, British, American and Japanese, it was determined to treat the whole period of the dictatorship, from 1913 to 1916, as an interregnum, and thus avoid the necessity for an immediate election.

The reign of law under the Nanking Constitution, thus restored, was not destined to continue for any great length of time. The old struggles between Parliament and the executive were renewed. There was no Yuan Shih Kai to dominate the situation, but his place in the drama was taken by a number of northern military chiefs who had no liking for anything favouring of democracy. They worked hand in hand with the old Manchurian bureaucracy, who still remained a power in the land. The leaders of the Parliamentarians were for the most part from the southern and central provinces. Thus the issue gradually took the form of a struggle between North and South.

The two leading figures among the northern militarists were the Premier, Tzu Chi-jui, and the loyalist general Chang Hsun. The Premier tried to control both militarists and Parliament. Chang Hsun was opposed to any Parliament at all. The issue was forced upon the question of peace or war with Germany. The militarists wanted war because of the excellent opportunity it would give them to handle large sums of money and increase their influence. Parliament was in favour of war with Germany as an abstract proposition. It believed in the principles of democracy and right for which the Allies were fighting. But it was somewhat chary on the practical question for China which was involved, namely, the great power which a state of war would necessarily place in the hands of the northern generals.

Parliament was undoubtedly prepared to accept the risk of the war venture, but the militarists, wishing to make assurance doubly sure, staged a mob demonstration in front of the Parliament building and attempted to rush Parliament

into passing the war resolution. The parliamentarians had not spent their lives as revolutionaries for nothing, however, and instead of gringing before the threat of the militarists, they took exactly the opposite course. They stopped action on the war bill and raised a storm of protest which drove most of the members of the cabinet to resign. Then they refused to pass the bill unless a new cabinet was constituted. Tzu Chi-jui stood his ground, however, and demanded the passage of the bill.

At this point the Tsuchus took a hand in the struggle. Expressing their horror at some of the provisions of the draft constitution, a monitor which had been forgotten in the war excitement, and fearing that if it were adopted the Parliament would become a despotic body, they demanded the dissolution of Parliament so that a constituent convention might be called to write the constitution. This was of course pure bunkum. Their desire was to get rid of Parliament and go ahead with their scheme without what they deemed constant meddling on its part.

Much to the chagrin of the Tsuchus, however, the President instead of dissolving Parliament, dismissed the Premier. Li Ching-hai was nominated as his successor and the nomination was at once confirmed by both houses of Parliament. The Tsuchus decided to oppose the formation of a Cabinet by Li, although they intimated that they would not oppose one headed by General Wang, the Chief of the General Staff. The President tried to conciliate the militarists and finally perpetrated the criminal folly of calling Chang Hsun to Peking to act as mediator.

Chang Hsun went first to Tientsin, where the Tsuchus were in consultation. They were already in a state of revolt against the government and Chang, after a few days with them, wired the President to dissolve Parliament. For a time President Li, idol of the Chinese people, and until that time a staunch supporter of the constitutional government, wavered between right and his fear of the Tsuchus. At last he capitulated and on June 10th issued a mandate dissolving the Parliament.

The subsequent events in the drama at Peking, the restoration of the monarchy by Chang Hsun, his overthrow by Tzu Chi-jui, the calling of the "Tsuchus" Parliament without reference to any law, and the election of Hsun Shih Chang as President, need not detain us here. There is hardly a pretense that the series of manoeuvres by which the present Tsuchus-controlled government came into being was constitutional. No stretch of the imagination could make it so. Its sole claim to legality, which the government itself has never made, must be that it was the result of a successful revolution against the constitutional government and therefore succeeded by right of revolution. That such an argument would not have appealed to the majority of the great Powers engaged in the war with Germany to sustain the principles of democracy, under normal circumstances, is probable. But under the stress of war and the desire to secure all possible assistance, the Powers recognized the Tsuchus' Government.

This would not have been a serious matter for the constitutionalists except for the peculiar conditions in China. The chief source of income of the central government are administered by foreigners. The income thus obtained is paid over by them to the "Government of China." And the Government of China is the one that happens to be recognized by the governments of which these administrators are nationals. Hence the public income from the southern provinces, a large proportion of the whole, sufficient in amount to have financed the constitutional government in a continued struggle against the military barons, was delivered to the puppets of these very barons, who held office in Peking, and used by them to agitate the people of the very provinces from which the money came. Thus the action of foreign governments, themselves engaged in a struggle for the principles of democracy and self-government, served to rivet upon the Chinese people, their nominal ally, a wholly irresponsible autocracy of military despots.

The Constitutionalists, however, refused to give up the fight. The members of the old Parliament reassembled, first at Shanghai and later at Canton. They proclaimed the illegality of the Peking government and insisted that the Chinese people, in whose name they as their chosen representatives spoke, would not submit to a tyrannical government supported solely by foreign recognition. They claimed to be themselves the sole repository of the sovereign powers vested in the National Assembly by virtue of the Nanking Constitution.

While it was quite easy to demonstrate the illegality of the Peking rulers, it was not so easy to sustain the claim of legality of the Southern Government. Parliament, as constituted under the Constitution, must have a quorum of at least half of its members in order to function. The Canton Government, however, failed to muster more than about a third. The remainder had in a minority of cases allied themselves with the Tsuchus and the rest, discouraged at the prospect for constitutional government, had scattered to their homes and given up the struggle.

Here was a dilemma. The government at Peking was not legal. If that at Canton was no better, then China was without a legal government. It was then that the ingenuity of the southern jurists was called upon to solve the problem. The consequence to China, if both governments were held to be illegal gave them a basis for their reasoning. They argued that the Chinese people, having once expressed their desire for the organization of a republican government, by the ratification of the Nanking Constitution and by virtue of that instrument, having vested the powers of sovereignty in Parliament, that Constitution could not be destroyed by military usurpation nor could the powers vested in Parliament be taken from that body by threat or exercise of military force. From this it followed that what could not be done by the actual exercise of military force

could not be accomplished indirectly by the use of military force to prevent the renewal of the Parliamentary membership by legal elections.

This argument was particularly timely in view of another objection which was being urged against the claim to legality of the constitutional government. The term of office of the members of the lower house was fixed at three years. They had taken their seats in the month of April 1913. April 1916, then, marked the expiration of their terms and there had been no election since that time. Therefore, said the supporters of the Peking Government, the Parliament was extinct and could not have a shadow of a claim to be the constitutional government.

Not so, said the southerners. What was meant by the law constituting Parliament was that the members should not in three annual sessions, not that they should hold their places for three calendar years. Moreover, the predecessor of the pretended government at Peking itself adopted this interpretation when it summoned the Parliament to meet in June of 1916. Therefore this Parliament is entitled to three years of actual session.

It seems hardly possible to sustain this argument of the southerners if one withdraws from the heap of political controversy. The law reads "three years," not "three sessions," and the cause of constitutional government is not advanced, by distorting the plain meaning of words, out of all semblance to their real selves to sustain one side of a dispute no matter how sincere its advocates may be. Nor is the Peking Government estopped from using the argument that the mandate to Parliament has expired. The members were summoned to Peking in 1913, not on the theory that they were entitled to sit for three sessions, but on the theory that the years of Yuan Shih Kai's dictatorship were to be regarded as an interregnum. In any event, the "three annual sessions" argument will hardly be of use now, as the 1913 Parliament has most certainly had its three full years by this time. If the southerners use the three sessions argument to sustain the legality of the Parliament's acts when it first came to Canton, they thereby go far toward admitting the illegality of its present and future status.

Of far greater interest is the argument based upon the theory that the delegation of power to the Parliament cannot be cancelled or rendered nugatory except by the act of the people of China. If this is admitted, and it is an entirely reasonable proposition in itself, then the question to be decided is, what is the right to exercise this power vested at present? Is it in the vestigial, or "rump" Parliament at Canton?

The southern argument likens the situation to that of a corporation in which the board of directors, through accident or other cause, has lost the majority of its members. Unable to assemble a quorum, it no longer exists as a board of directors. Its surviving members cannot act as a board. Such a situation does not result, however, in the dissolution of the corporation and subject its property and rights to the will of the first freebooter who comes along and seizes them. On the contrary the remaining directors, minority though they be, are charged with trusteeship of the care and management of the property and rights of the corporation until its stockholders can be assembled to reconstitute a regular administration.

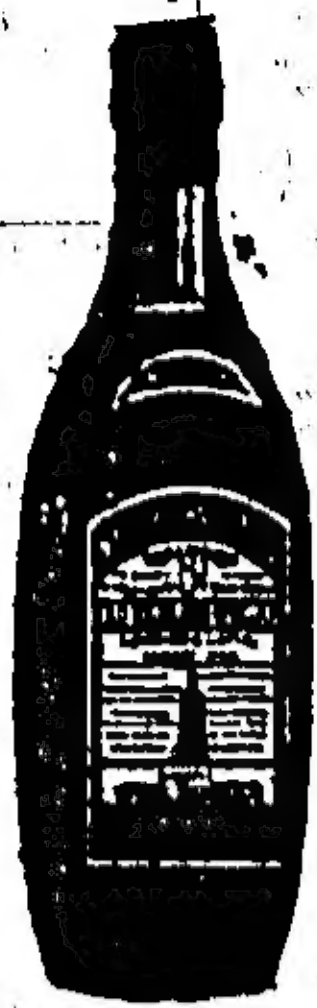
So it is with China, the argument continues. Parliament was vested with the right to exercise the powers of sovereignty. It was the sole possessor of this right and no authority could take it from Parliament except the Chinese people. In the ordinary course of events, if military force had not intervened to prevent the membership of Parliament would have been reconstituted by popular election. Thus now men might have exercised the power delegated to the Parliament. The fact that such a re-election was prevented cannot alter the original grant of Parliament. Nor does the defection or disqualification of a majority of the original members diminish the extent of the grant. Failing a quorum, the minority cannot function as a Parliament but they can and must continue as trustees to exercise the powers of sovereignty until such time as the Chinese people are again free to choose a regular Parliament. This cannot be as long as long as the majority of the provinces remain in the control of military usurpers. Therefore the vestigial Parliament at Canton must remain the depository of the sovereign powers of the Chinese people until the Peking Peking abdicates and a new Parliament is chosen according to the Constitution.

Is itself the argument a bit tenuous. It would not take a very strong case on the other side to overthrow it. But legal arguments are decided, not on the absolute right of either party, but on the basis of the relative merits of their respective contentions. Tenuous as the southern argument may be, therefore, it must hold good unless some stronger theory is urged against it. In the absence of any possible claim to legality on the part of the Peking Government, it would seem that Canton is justified in claiming to be the legal government of China. Just how valuable that will be in establishing it as the actual government of China remains to be seen.

The old story told of a lady who resented the idea that her bank account was overdrawn because she hadn't used up all the cheques in her book has been recalled by a happening recorded by the *Financial Times*, London. The tale is told thus: "This time it is the client who wrote to her broker saying that she had noticed German marks had risen to about 700 and so to be kind enough to sell her, and to take the splendid profit here, and to be of course secure. As if which she could of course secure. As if she was entirely on your suggestion," she wrote, "that I bought these marks at 200. I have sent you a couple of hundred cigars as a token in advance of my gratitude for the splendid way that your advice has come true." Now, what ought that broker to do?"

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32 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	11.75
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32 x 4 1/2	"	138.50	12.25
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PRINCESS AND COMMONER.
MARRIAGE PRECEDENT OF FIFTY
YEARS AGO.

It will surprise most people to learn that, as long as fifty years ago, attention was called in Parliament to the decrease in the possibility of matrimonial alliances between the British and Continental Royal Families, and that particular mention was then made of a recent revolution in Germany as contributing to this decrease. The speaker was no less a person than Mr. Disraeli. On Feb. 18th, 1871, when the question came up of a marriage portion for the Princess Louise, whose betrothal to the Marquis of Lorne had just been announced, Mr. Disraeli said, as reported in *Household*:

"It must have been clear for a considerable time to anyone who gives any attention to these matters that a great change was inevitable in the domestic relations between the Crown and its subjects. For a considerable period the area out of which consorts for members of the Royal Family could be selected has been artistically diminished. By the Protestant constitution of the country no Prince of the Latin race could intermarry with one of our Royal House. It was quite clear when the revolution commenced in Germany and the mediating of so many of the reigning Houses of that country occurred—when many of the reigning Houses of Germany who professed the Protestant faith disappeared—that a considerable change was at hand. To me, under these circumstances, the fact of a Princess of our Royal House marrying one of her Majesty's subjects is really as wise as it is romantic."

Three days before, when the matter was first introduced on a motion for voting an annuity to the Princess, the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, had commended in an interesting speech the course taken by the Royal Family in breaking with the usual custom. The practice so departed from, he pointed out, could hardly be termed ancient.

"It is no unusual thing in the history of this country, but far otherwise, for persons of the Royal House to bestow their hands upon British subjects. And I must say that such a practice is agreeable to the usage and social system of the country. The feelings, habits, and convictions of the country are not altogether favourable to the formation of classes absolutely exclusive. We have a perpetual blending of class with class familiar to our daily experience. We see it in the intermingling of the titled aristocracy of the country with the untitled gentry, and of the untitled gentry with the middle classes; and this intermingling we all believe to be wholesome and beneficial, and not the least operative among the many sources of the happiness of the people and of the firmness of the social structure. I know no reason why such a principle should not be applicable to the highest class of all, in which we have not seen it recently applied; and why there should not occasionally be a descent, if so it is to be called, from the Royal Family itself into the ranks of the higher nobility."

Mr. Disraeli, by the way, expressed his appreciation of the honour done to the House of Commons by the circumstance that, for the first time, a Princess was to be married to one of its members. The bridegroom designate was then member for Argyllshire.

CROWN AND NATION.

As might have been expected, the most powerful plea for a special financial provision was made by Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, who discussed the subject in a vein of characteristic eloquence. Mr. Gladstone said:

The competent support—not the lavish and extravagant, but the competent and becoming support—of the Crown and Royal Family is an important and an indispensable part of our political system. It is not the money paid back from the Crown lands into the Exchequer that forms the real equivalent to the public. That equivalent is to be found in the additional security given for the political benefits and blessings we enjoy.

We should commit the grossest of all errors if we were to be content with entering into minute pecuniary calculations upon a subject of this nature; if we were to regard this simply as a question whether or not a grant should be made on mere pecuniary grounds as matter of account and not as one affecting the happiness and welfare of the people of this country, for which the existence of an ancient and deep-rooted monarchy constitutes one, at least, among the best and most effectual guarantees.

The motion for the setting of an annuity of £25,000 upon the Princess Louise at her marriage was carried nem. con. on February 13th, 1871. On the question of a marriage portion of £30,000 there was a division on February 18th. The result was: Ayes 350, No. 1. The tellers against the motion were Peter A. Taylor and Sir Charles Dilke. The solitary No was Henry Fawcett.

WEDDING DRESSES IN THE U.S.

The Rev. W. C. Robertson, of the Episcopal Church, Chattanooga (Tennessee), has issued a code of rules according to which the attire of brides and bridesmaids at church weddings shall consist of what is technically known as evening dress. The V shape, or square cut, neck will be allowed, but garments must have a complete front and back. Regarding the length of gowns the edict rules: "Shirts must not be higher than where the spring of the calf of the leg begins, and must be wide enough to allow of connecting before the Blessed Sacrament, which is the custom in this church, without exposing the calf, much less the knee." The sleeves must not fall short of the elbows. Real covering by a hat or a veil must be provided for the head. If the dress is made of transparent material it must have a lining.

FULNESS AFTER EATING
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Was your last good meal entirely spoiled by the sense of fulness which followed it? This trouble is a sure sign of slow or incomplete digestion, and this, in turn, is proof that the stomach is not so strong or so active as it ought to be. Worse troubles will follow unless the stomach is restored at once to healthy activity by the use of the world's favourite stomach and liver tonic—Mother Seigel's Syrup. If you have fulness after meals, a bad taste in your mouth in the morning, fur on the tongue, a lost appetite or flatulence after meals, take Mother Seigel's Syrup and put your stomach right! It will clean your tongue, renew your appetite, give you relief for food and the power to digest it thoroughly and easily. Be sure you get the genuine Mother Seigel's Syrup—the remedy of world-wide repute.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has made friends in all parts of the world during the past fifty years because it is just what it claims to be—an ideal stomach and liver tonic. Countless thousands of people have tested the Syrup for themselves and—in many cases—they have made it their regular family medicine because it does its work efficiently and surely. The Syrup is made of medicinal extracts of roots, herbs and leaves which, in combination, have a remarkable effect upon the organs of digestion, toning them and strengthening them so that they can do the work required of them easily and thoroughly. This is the opinion of the many thousands of people who owe their good health and good digestion to the daily use of Mother Seigel's Syrup alone.

Mr. A. T. Wishart, of 15, Perkins Street, is a prominent resident in Port Elizabeth, who has known this medicine for a long time and proved its efficacy for himself. In a welcome letter to the proprietors, he says:

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From 21st to 27th January, 1912.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Month.	Days of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.		Height.		H'kong Standard Time.		Height.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur.	21.	4	48	58	7	9	54	2	9
Sund.	22.	4	49	58		9	54	2	9
Mon.	23.	5	31	6	3	10	30	2	3
Tues.	24.	7	3	4	2	10	48	2	3
Wed.	25.	6	19	6	5	11	36	2	3
Thurs.	26.	8	13	6	5	1	43	1	
Fri.	27.	7	4	4	1	0	18	3	
Satur.	28.	2	5	5	8	1	24	1	3
Sund.	29.	9	34	7	0	3	1	1	
Mon.	30.	8	27	4	3	1	48	3	
Tues.	31.	10	30	7	3	3	35	0	9
		9	34	4	4	3	35	2	0

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DUTCH EAST INDIAN PROBLEMS.NATIVE DEMANDS.
SOME RECENT REFORMS.

[BY PROF. D. G. STIBBS.]

One of the greatest world phenomena of the time is the awakening of the native peoples of southern and eastern Asia. This remarkable awakening of national consciousness started in Japan, made itself felt in British India at the close of the 19th century, spread subsequently to Farther India, and finally to the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

EDUCATION.

In the Dutch East Indies one of the first symptoms of the popular awakening was the cry for more education, a cry which, arising rather suddenly, has confronted the Government with great difficulties.

Education in the Dutch East Indies during the 19th century had been adapted solely to the needs of the European inhabitants, since the natives had, in general, demanded no instruction. There were, of course, schools for native children, but their number was extremely small. Suddenly there arose, about 19 years ago, a demand, previously unknown, for instruction. It became more and more urgent, and came not merely from the better situated natives, but also from the middle classes of native society. It was not feasible to satisfy immediately a demand coming from so many millions; but whatever could be done to meet it was done by the Dutch East Indian Government. Notwithstanding every effort, however, it is even now quite impossible completely to fulfil all demands. Java alone has a population numbering 34,000,000; consequently the number of children who would have to attend the elementary schools would be about 45 millions. The task of building, in a few years, the requisite Government schools for so many children would surpass the financial capacity of the East Indian Exchequer, while it would also be impossible to create the necessary teaching staff in so short a time.

To satisfy, so far as possible, the demands for elementary instruction among the great masses of the population, without making excessive inroads on the Exchequer, so-called village schools have been started in which very simple instruction is given by native teachers who in many cases have themselves only passed through Government elementary schools. These primitive schools are erected and largely maintained by the native communities; some hundreds are added every year; they form the basis of general education in the country, where illiteracy is as common as in British India; and they do not put an altogether insupportable strain upon the Exchequer. Even so, their number is much too small, and the desire for extension is very general.

Of the Dutch Indies the same may be said as is remarked in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report regarding British India—namely, "India is still a country marching in uneven stages through all the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth." The ethnographic chart of the archipelago displays a motley assembly of peoples, scores of them differing in language, religion, manners and customs, and occupying almost every level of civilization and development. It is obvious that the current of national consciousness among these native populations has not been everywhere of equal vigour. It awoke first and most energetically among the most-developed peoples, such as the Javanese, the Malaysians of Sumatra, and the Minahasan of north Celebes, though it is also noticeable elsewhere.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

The leaders of the movement express their objects chiefly by means of various native associations formed since 1908, the principal of which were founded with economic aims, but soon acquired a noticeable political trend. In the main their objects are to render the natives economically independent, to put them constitutionally on a level with the European and the Chinese, to attain the political independence of the East Indies.

Naturally, despite agreement in wishes and aims, there exist here, as elsewhere, all shades of opinion concerning the time necessary for the fulfilment of these wishes. Side by side with associations with moderate views, such as Boedi Oetomo, there are others with extreme notions, such as the National Indian Party and the Communists; while the great popular organization called Sarikat Islam, which counts hundreds of thousands of members, though originally moderate, has now altered its tendencies under communistic influence. A very remarkable fact is that the lines of development of this great organization, in which the national movement of the Dutch Indies is most strongly and extensively crystallized, runs throughout almost parallel with the trend of the national movement in British India.

As in British India the opposition party in the National Congress rapidly obtained the upper hand, so too, under the influence of the communistic element imported from Europe, the Sarikat Islam in the Dutch Indies became an anti-Government party. This attitude is enhanced by the accentuation of Mahomedan religious sentiment and the contest with capitalism, which is identified with Dutch authority.

The final aim of all these associations is the political independence of the East Indies, either within or without the Dutch realm, while the abolition is demanded of the difference of legal status existing in regard to Europeans, natives, and foreign Orientals (Chinese, Arabs, etc.), a political distinction based upon divergence of race which the nationalists reduce to take into account. They demand unity of treatment for all inhabitants of the East Indies in matters of government, jurisprudence, taxation, etc.—in other words, a reversal of the long-standing system which takes account—sometimes

too much account—of the actual state of affairs in which, for instance, the native pays taxes on his land, the European on his house; the native's customs are valid in civil legal affairs, but for the European the Civil Code prevails; the native stands under the direct authority of his own chief, and so on.

REFORMS ACCOMPLISHED.

Desires ethically justified have actually been met; distinctions which formerly existed in racial grouping and possessed no natural basis have been removed. Thus, an end has been put to the cumbersome passport and quarter system, which, *inter alia*, compelled non-Europeans to carry a passport when travelling and appointed certain town-quarters as the domiciles of foreign Orientals; again, the administration of justice and the taxation system have been made as equal as possible for all inhabitants; and the "beerdiensten" in Java (by which natives were required to give labour for public works) have been abolished.

What is above all of importance is that the native has been granted a share in the administration of his country with the object of extending his influence. Natives may be appointed to any office of State, except only a very few of the highest posts. Since 1903, the year in which local councils were formed in the East Indies for autonomous areas (communes, districts), natives sit in all such councils, while half the members of the National Council (Volksraad)—the Governor-General's Advisory Board, convoked for the first time in 1918—which exercises the important function of provisionally determining the colonial estimates, are natives, partly elected and partly nominated.

A radical administrative reform is now pending in the Dutch Parliament. This will afford much greater independence to the native administration, and will create new rural boards for regencies (comparable with the *taluk*s of British India) and villages. These boards will consist entirely of natives, while in the boards for the larger areas, the new provinces, greater influence is accorded to the native element.—*The Times*.

CHEMISTS AND FUTURE WAR.

Members of the Chemical Industry Club held their third annual dinner at the Connaught Room on November 18th, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, president of the Institute of Chemistry, when Mr. J. Hunter Gray, K.C., proposed "The Profession and Industry of British Chemistry." The work which chemists, as scientific men did during the war, he said, made it possible for the Allies to win. Our scientific men did not only do as well as the Germans, but better—(hear, hear)—and when these things were considered he was appalled at the attitude of the public and of Government departments towards scientific research. So far as war was concerned, his belief was that there would be no next war, because the first country ready in scientific work was going to prevent every other country, not merely from making war, but anything that country desired to do. In his opinion the day might come when, by scientific methods, a chemist in any one or other country might destroy other nations. But apart from war, he held that unless invention and research were encouraged, there was going to be difficult times for the next generation, but within the next few days. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Muspratt, responding, said that victory might have come at least two years earlier if chemists had been called into conference to deal with the problems that arose, instead of others working them out in watertight compartments—(cheers)—many of them completely ignorant of chemistry, and even the best of them only partially informed as to the great possibilities of the chemical industry. (Hear, hear.)

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 83, Queen's Road, Central—is at your service. They have the equipments to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—ADVT. [101]

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

INDOCHINA via SWATOW & SHANTUNG "WAISHING" ... Mon. 23rd Jan. D'light
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TANBANG" ... Mon. 23rd Jan. 10 A.M.
HANGKOW ... "HOBSANG" ... Mon. 23rd Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Mon. 23rd Jan. Noon.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Mon. 23rd Jan. 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "KWAISANG" ... Mon. 23rd Jan. 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN ... "KAORANG" ... Wed. 25th Jan. Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "FOOKSANG" ... Wed. 25th Jan. 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Suez and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

KONNET LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers a.s. "HINSANG" and a.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodations.

CALCUTTA LINE

a.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Wednesday, 25th Jan., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET
PENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

General Mgr. SIA

GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.
OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENADE"	24th Jan.
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	31st Jan.
M.V. "GLENTERA"	16th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	29th Jan.	GWLOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENLUCK"	10th Feb.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENSTARS"	20th Feb.	BRISBANE, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 2056

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)
CAPITAL PAID UP: ¥20,000,000
President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA
Company has on hand a Large Number of
NEW CARGO STEAMERS
ALWAYS READY FOR
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The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.
And under the Company's Management:—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)
For Charter and other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.
No. 3, Bunko Koba

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 for Malaria, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Rheumatism.
Solely by the French Government, Paris, 1921.
No. 1 for Malaria, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Rheumatism.
Solely by the French Government, Paris, 1921.

ON SALE
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June.
1931
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Direct to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, ADEN, DUBAI, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at GALLATRA and/or COLOMBO

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ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON" 23rd Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, R'ham, & Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON" 23rd Jan. Middle March
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 10th May
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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ANDAMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM" via Suez Canal... 30th Jan.
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" via Suez Canal... 10th Feb.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient indentment offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINKS.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPT.	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	"AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000 "ARMAND BERIC" 15,000	On or about 23rd Jan. On or about 4th Feb.
MARSEILLES via HAI-FONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, & PANAMA	"CAP. ARCONA" 15,000	On or about 7th Feb.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. RODENFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

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Occupying 9 & 10 Days

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DOUGLAS LIPKIN & CO.
General Managers.P. & O., British India
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Eastern & Australian
Lines

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OCEAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,841	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,841	14th Feb.	do
"DUNERA"	8,841	20th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay
"KASHGAR"	8,841	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,841	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KITYA"	8,841	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,841	29th Mar.	do
"NOYABA"	8,841	12th Apr.	do
"KALVAN"	8,841	26th Apr.	do
"PLASSY"	8,841	10th May	do
"DONGOLA"	8,841	24th May	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR, SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORILLA"	7,000	2nd Feb.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,400	6th Feb.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JANUS"	4,524	29th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KASHGAR"	8,841	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

ARGENTINA MARU—Saturday, 21st Jan.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.TACOMA MARU—Monday, 15th Feb.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

MALAYA MARU—Wednesday, 1st Feb.

SAIGON MARU—(call at Singapore and Bangkok only) Monday, 13th Feb.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

KISHU MARU—Wednesday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

SHINJYU MARU—Monday, 30th Jan.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARIZONA MARU—Sunday, 22nd Jan.

MANILA MARU—Thursday, 2nd Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ.

HAMBURG MARU—Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

ALASKA MARU—Monday, 30th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KATJO MARU—Sunday, 22nd Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SOSHI MARU—Thursday, 26th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 444 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Sailings	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAIYUAN"	12th Jan.	12th Jan.	Singapore & Melbourne via Port.
"CHANGSUA"	About 21st Jan.	About 21st Jan.	do

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports. For full and complete particulars apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 23rd Jan., 10 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"TEAN"	On 23rd Jan., 10 A.M.
SAIGON	"KUNICHO"	On 23rd Jan., Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LINAN"	On 23rd Jan., Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 23rd Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 23rd Jan., Noon.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TIENTSIN"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
"NILA OMB" & KOLKO	"SZECHUEN"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTUNG"	On 23rd Jan., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHUNTUNG"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KATONG"	On 23rd Jan., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKING"	On 25th Jan., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, WHAMPOA & CHIOO	"SHUNTUNG"	On 25th Jan., Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 30th Jan., Noon.

These dates cannot be relied on.
SAILING LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO. Steamer Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai and Swatow (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SEATTLE AND VICTORIA, B.C.

Via SHANGHAI, KOB & YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	From	To	Arrived	Departed
"WENATCHEE"	Seattle	Jan. 20th	Jan. 14th	Jan. 14th
"BAY STATE"	Seattle	Feb. 9th	Feb. 25th	Feb. 25th

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S.	From	To	Arrived	Departed
"BAY STATE"	Manila	Jan. 20th	Jan. 14th	Jan. 14th

Through Bills of Lading issued by Overland Common points. Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

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SERVICE to NEW YORK

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SAITUMA" 1st Feb. 20th

For full particulars and particulars apply to—

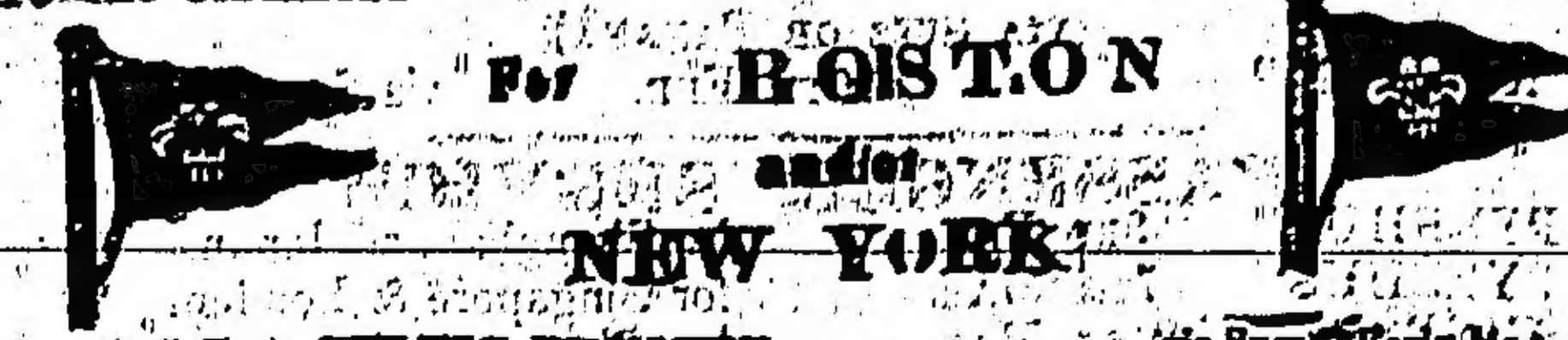
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LINES, INC.

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Telegrams (Furner)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers)		
London (2nd Dec.)	India Mail	2nd inst.
JAPAN	Mitsui Maru	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	23rd inst.
SEALTS	Kaga Maru	31st inst.
SEALTS	Matsuyoshi Maru	31st inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Portuguese Gambia	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Canton, Kanton, Swatow and Wuchow	Kyushu	Saturday, 31st, 7.31 A.M.
Rhinippine Islands	Odette	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Suiyang Maru	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Shanghai	Saturday, 31st, 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai and N. China & Japan	India Mail	Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Dairen, Japan, and VICTORIA, B.C.	Mitsui Maru	Tuesday, 2nd, 8.45 A.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLE	Wanchoo	Thursday, 28th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Bay State	Monday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands		

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.
Chung Chow	3.15 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shantou, Shatin, Sheungshui, Aukau, Ping Shan and Santin.	3.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	8.30 A.M. & 3.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Lo Wu Camp		
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.15 P.M.	Sunday, 8.15 A.M. Holiday 7.15 A.M. 4.15 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Beg. 6.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	2.00 P.M.	
Wuchow	4.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. Except Saturday	10.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samshui	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shumchun	3.30 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shik K.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kailong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"CYCLOPS" 31st JAN. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ACHILLES" 7th FEB. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"NELEUS" 1st FEB. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"ELPENOR" 14th FEB. Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS" 31st JAN. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"IXION" 21st FEB.
"TALHYBIUS" 14th MAR.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"KEEMUN" 10th FEB. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 3rd FEB. for Shanghai and Japan
"PYRRHUS" 7th MAR. for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR" 21st MAR. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

20th, January, 1922.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	277
Bank Bills, on demand	277
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight.....	277
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight.....	277
Credit, at 6 months sight	277
Documentary Bills, at 3 m/s sight	277
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	665
Credit, at 6 months sight	773
On Hong Kong.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54
Credit, at 60 days sight	55
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	106
Bank Bills, on demand	106
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.6
Bank Bills, on demand	1.6
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	2
Private, 30 days sight	2
On Yokohama.—	
On demand	114
On Manila.—	
On demand	114
On Singapore.—	
On demand	114
On Batavia.—	
On demand	114
On Hongkong.—	
On demand	114
On Saigon.—	
On demand	114
On Hankow.—	
On demand	114
On Peking.—	
On demand	114
On Tientsin.—	
On demand	114
On Harbin.—	
On demand	114
On Urumchi.—	
On demand	114
On Khabarovsk.—	
On demand	114
On Vladivostok.—	
On demand	114
On Seoul.—	
On demand	114
On Tokyo.—	
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On Yokohama.—	
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